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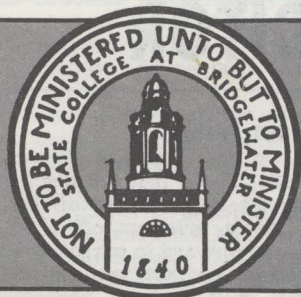
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MERRY CHRISTMAS & HAPPY NEW YEAR

From The STAFF Of The COMMENT



Campus

COMMENT

Vol. XLIII, No. 7

BRIDGEWATER STATE COLLEGE, Bridgewater, Massachusetts

December 18, 1968

SCA PLANS EDUCATIONAL LAW RESEARCH

SCA President Gerard Kelley and SCA Attorney-General Scott Bennett have issued the following joint statement:

"In accordance with our continued acceptance of the College Community philosophy, we are asking for volunteers from the Student Body for a long-range expansion of the office of Attorney General. Specifically, we need five students who may have an interest in, or may wish to find out more about, State and Federal law. These volunteers will have as their responsibility the establishment of a Law Bureau which will research and compile laws and rulings presently in existence concerning all aspects of educational law, from primary to higher education. The Bureau will also serve as Educational role by making information available concerning laws affecting students and prospective teachers, particularly the proposed change in the Teacher Certification requirements.

Anyone who feels that they might have an interest in aiding our establishment of this Bureau are urged to contact us either using the SCA Bulletin Board or by personal contact at an SCA meeting."

MENORAH CLUB SPONSORS CHANNUKAH PARTY

On December 3, 1968, the Menorah Club of Bridgewater State College presented its Channukah party. This affair, attended by about sixty people was led by Rabbi Baruch Korff of Taunton.

Traditional lighting of the candles was done by Elly Goldman, a Freshman at Bridgewater, and blessing of the bread and wine was led by Ken Dobkin, a Senior.

President of the Club, Hal Shainwald, was introduced by Dr. Donald Jacobs, faculty advisor, who in turn introduced the other officers: Irving Wasserstein, Vice - President; Deborah White, Secretary; and Kenneth Dobkin, Treasurer.

Rabbi Korff then spoke on the basis of the holiday and the tradition behind it, stressing "Jews should retain their Judaism."

The table was set with the traditional Menorah, a candle holder along with a table cloth portraying scenes from the Old Testament of the Bible. Refreshments were served including traditional "Latkes", potato pancakes, as well as other sweets, punch and coffee.

NOTE TO JUNE, 1969 GRADUATES

All candidates who expect to receive a degree in June, 1969 must complete a formal written request (obtainable from the Registrar's Office) in order to be included in the commencement program. Final date for submission of this form is February 7, 1969. Obtain and return forms to the Registrar's Office.



ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE PRESENTS BARRINGTON BOYS' CHOIR

by Natalia Lebre

The Barrington Boys' Choir, under the direction of Mr. Guy Vance Carpenter, performed on December 10 in the Horace Mann Auditorium as part of the Assembly Program. The twenty-three boys, who were between nine and fourteen years of age, have performed for television, radio, across the United States, three European tours and have placed in international competition. In addition to their school work, the boys rehearse three evenings a week, and spend innumerable hours in musical study.

The boys charmed a crowded auditorium as they sang many choral selections from different periods and in different languages. "The Cannon", by Thomas Morley, demonstrated a delicate interweaving of

contrapuntal lines. "The Alphabet", by Mozart, was handled lightly as a novelty piece to illustrate the wide span of technical expressive singing. Excerpts from Britten's, "Ceremony of Carols" showed the choir's sensitivity beyond their years in their interpretation of music.

The musical difficulty of some pieces hampered the boys' diction and at times the second sopranos sounded insecure. But since this was the first performance for many of the boys, these small problems went nearly unnoticed. The first soprano's tone quality was excellent, even without accompaniment. The unity and warmth of the group under the superb direction of Mr. Carpenter captured the audience.

TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES BRIGHTEN BSC CHRISTMAS

by Karen Carlson

Ad building.

Tuesday morning, December 18 at ten o'clock the verse choir will present its Winter Festival in the Horace Mann Auditorium. Admission will be free.

Wednesday evening, December 18 at seven o'clock will start individual dorm parties and Senior caroling. At Pope Hall Dean Shea will gather all the Senior dormitory women around her and read Dicken's "Christmas Carol" to them. The reading of the "Christmas Carol" is a Bridgewater tradition which began in 1915 when Miss Pope read to dormitory women in the basement of Woodward Hall. Dena Shea still reads from the same book used by Miss Pope. After the reading Dean Shea has added a tradition of her own. She lights a candle the glow of which represents the messages of Bridgewater. All the Senior girls light candles from hers and then go caroling through the corridors of Pope Hall, Tillinghast Hall, Woodward and finally by bus up to Great Hill. Afterwards, everyone returns to Pope for refreshments.

Thursday, December 19, is a day of banquets at Bridgewater. At 4:30 p.m. there is the first seating of the Great Hill banquet. At 6:00 p.m. there is the Tillinghast banquet and the second seating of the Great Hill banquet. At 8:00 p.m. the same evening there are two different events scheduled. The Women's Glee Club and the Burnell School choir will present a Christmas Concert in the Horace Mann Auditorium. Admission will be free. The Day Student Association will sponsor an all-college mixer featuring the "Revolutions" in the Kelley Gymnasium.

Salem Conference Built On "Student Power"

Over the weekend of November 15th and 16th, a delegation representing Bridgewater attended the semi-annual conference of the Massachusetts State College Student Government Association held at Salem State College. Administered and chaired by Salem College Co-ordinator Jack Wilson, with the assistance of MSCSGA President Tom Brennen and the Salem Student Congress, the conference was evaluated by the BSC delegation as unquestionably the best in recent years. Representing Bridgewater were: SCA President Gerard M. Kelley; SCA Assistant Treasurer James Ewen; Junior Class President Octavio Furtado; Sophomore SCA Delegate and State College Co-ordinator Kathy Stackpole; Sophomore SCA Delegate Kathy Arruda and COMMENT Editor-in-Chief Michael Maguire.

The opening session featured a welcome from Tom Brennen and from College President, Frederick Meier, a former Bridgewater faculty member. The keynote speaker was Senate Majority Leader, Kevin B. Harrington (D-Salem) who discussed the nature of the University and the student's role in it.

The subject matter of the conference ranged broadly from workshops on such subjects as Credit for Non-Academic Work, the Free University, Student Course and Teacher Evaluation, and general statements on Student Power to general sessions to discuss Salem's recent experiment in sensitivity training for its student leaders, and the generic common problems of Massachusetts State Colleges. Meeting in constant executive session were the various Student Government presidents and College Coordinators to discuss specific proposals for common action and restructuring of the Association. (See "State College S.G.'s Draw Together") Overall, the relaxed and informative atmosphere of the conference on the urban-oriented Salem campus lent the proceedings an unusual sense of unity and free communication.

Among the most instructive of the many resolutions passed at the final plenary session were the delineations made as to precisely what the role of students might be in various sectors of the college. They are indicated below, without comment.

STUDENT POWER WORKSHOP

Student power should be the mobilizing of student concern, ideas, and opinions and channeling these into an effective force of such importance that responsible student demands and ideas could not be denied or overlooked by a college or university.

Student Power involves the following:

- I. Students should have complete control of all student affairs which include at least the following:
 - A. Those affairs into which student activity funds are channeled.
 - B. Students should have control over dorm rules and regulations within the limits of the law.
 - C. Students should have the right of off-campus housing.
 - D. Students should establish their own dress code policies and attendance regulations.
- II. Students should have equal representation on all committees concerning student-faculty affairs. Each committee should elect a chairman whose duty it will be to preside over the committee and to cast the deciding vote in case of a tie. The chairman shall be elected outside the committee. All state colleges should have at least the following student-faculty committees:
 - A. Curriculum Committee
 - B. Grading System Committee*Recommendation: That the chairmanship shall be on a rotating basis of student-faculty.
- III. Student-Faculty-Administration affairs. All state colleges should have equal representation of student-faculty administration on all committees regarding all remaining college community affairs. Each committee shall elect a chairman whose duties it will be to preside over the committee and cast a vote in case of a tie. These chairmen shall be elected from outside the committee. All state colleges should have at least the following student-faculty-administration committees:
 - A. Academic Calendar
 - B. Admissions Policy
 - C. Firing, promotion, or tenure of faculty
 - D. College Development

Additional Recommendations

RECOMMENDATION: That the chairmanship shall be on a rotating basis of student-faculty-administration.

RECOMMENDATION: In all above committees it is recommended that the students be chosen from the student government, the faculty from the faculty senate, and the administration to be chosen by the administration.

RECOMMENDATION: That the next MSCSGA conference include a committee regarding judiciary problems.

RECOMMENDATION: That if these problems are accepted a review committee be organized at all MSCSGA conferences for the purpose of studying these proposals and making additions or deletions.

IN MEMORIAM

NICOLE PRINCE Junior English Major
Newbury, Massachusetts

Oct. 6, 1948 - Dec. 2, 1968

Mourned by friends, faculty and students.

JOY TO THE WORLD!



THE LORD IS COME!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Still Another Look At The Boys

Let's take still another look at some of the BOYS on the Bridgewater Campus.

We are going to use Tuesday and Wednesday, November 26, 27, 1968, as an example. The time is anywhere between 5:00 PM and 4:00 AM. This will be just one of the incidents to prove our point, for this occasion had a lot of participation. If half of the people involved had attended the football games or other school functions during the year, BSC would have had wonderful turnouts. However, these young delinquents were out drinking "illegally" and were preparing to return to their dorms to set the stage for another show and raise more hell.

What are these young BOYS trying to prove? That Claudia Case is right. That they are unintelligent, irresponsible people. That they don't know how to behave like gentlemen, but would rather act like a bunch of destructive, hypocritical little BOYS. That they don't know how to behave when away from Mommy's iron hand. Or perhaps Mommy and Daddy never had an iron hand, and as a result, they are in the process of rebuilding their home or in the process of being evicted from the tenement, due to property damages by their little BOYS. It would have saved them and the taxpayers, in this case, a lot of trouble and money if the little BOYS had been brought up and taught to act like gentlemen at all times.

Great Hill is a prime example of these little BOYS at BSC. We only wish that the parents could be in the dorm when their "dear-little-ohnies - never - do - anything - wrong" come staggering, hooting, hollering, and cursing into the building. The folks would probably be torn down or run down just like the shower curtains, the P.A. speakers, important bulletins posted on the boards, and those students that made an attempt to study or sleep that evening. Is this any way to conduct yourselves BOYS? If you go out to drink to prove your manhood you had better forget about it, because you ruin that and yourself as soon as you approach the "porch." Does this conduct help to pass an open house policy in your dorm? After Tuesday it hardly seems possible the idea would work even if "Mommy" was placed in each boy's room.

Just what are you trying to prove, BOYS? That Mommy and Daddy didn't let you throw around the furniture, the baskets, and the tables. That you couldn't walk into the TV room and mash your cigarettes out on the floor or the rugs. That you couldn't spray shaving cream or water all over the bathroom or bedroom. That you couldn't open your windows and start cursing the neighbors with obscene language. Is that why you are taking your frustrations out on the dorms? Well, why don't you go home and do these things. Maybe some of the BOYS like living in a pigeon, but I am sure there are a lot more who would rather live in a clean dorm with men and not BOYS.

So if you are one of these BOYS inhabiting the campus at BSC just stop for one moment and think. And ask yourself if you are a BOY or a man. If you still think that you are a BOY, then would you kindly leave. BSC is no place for BOYS like you, it is a place for serious-minded, intelligent, responsible men who know how to conduct themselves in a gentlemanly fashion.

THE CONCERNED STUDENTS

To Mr. Mancini

I had a friend from the state of Texas who used to talk to animals, squirrels, chickens, pigeons, horses, you name it my friend would talk to it. He would even try to talk to a jackass and he would listen for its reply.

Every time I read something by you I feel like my friend must have felt waiting for a jackass to answer him.

Ron Turner

Dear Editor

On the night of December 5, 1968, I was indicted and sentenced by the House Board of Great Hill.

As a grievous offender I have come forward to purge myself. Although my act was not deliberate my guilt remains unquestionable.

This particular infraction comes under the statute of window shutting. The letter of the law states that an individual must shut and lock her windows before she may leave for vacation.

On Wednesday, November 27, 1968, I, Sylvia Ann Sylvia, left Room 126-Great Hill neglecting to shut a window which was opened one inch.

After my departure an investigation headed by people of authoritarian influence commenced. They sought out rooms where waste paper baskets had not been emptied, where beds were not made, where shades were not pulled down, where plugs were not pulled out from receptacles, and where windows were not closed.

A week-end campus was issued for each infraction. This penalty begins at 7:00 PM Friday and ends at 7:00 AM Monday. Since I work on weekends a campus costs me twenty dollars.

It just so happens that another girl had been charged with the same crime. She made it known that certain personal extenuating circumstances would keep her from serving her term.

The Great Hill House Board extended great mercy in our behalf. It was ruled that the campus could be taken during the week, so as to alleviate any type of hardship incurred under the strain of this week-end penalty. Another measure was also adopted. It was proclaimed that from next vacation hence a formal-formal instead of a campus would be given for each of these misdemeanors.

It was noted that a campus under present circumstances was too severe.

Last year those in ranked authority had found this particular punishment justifiable. This year it is considered no longer suitable.

I present myself as a victim of last year's law. There are five of us who are suffering last year's penalty for this year's deed.

Although I am in the lowly chastized state I would like to humbly come forth and make this appeal to those who are in a position to exercise jurisdiction over others.

Throw out the handbooks! They are the tools of the incompetent. Try a little character and common sense.

Sylvia Ann Sylvia

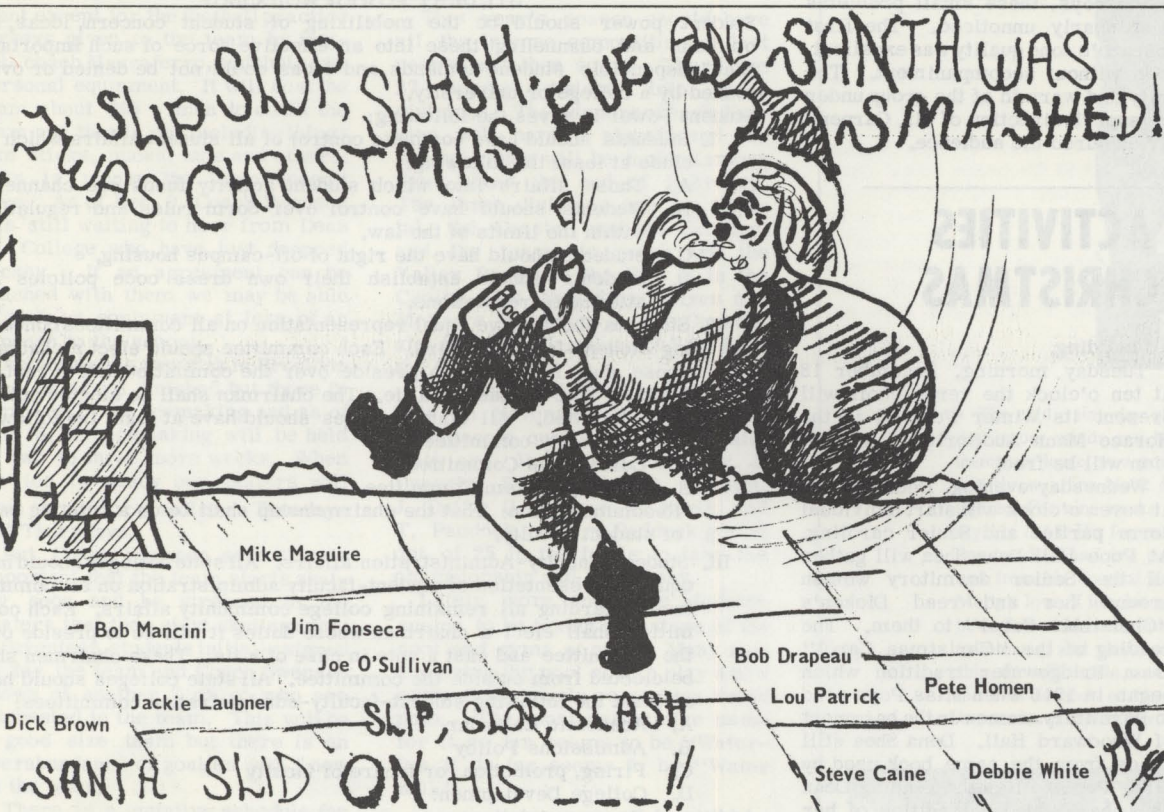
To Mr. Mancini

I am glad to see that your hard-hitting, unbiased, unemotional, in-depth reporting was at the Rindge Arena for the Butterfield-Joplin Night. One does not have to wonder long why most college papers are "rags"; one has only to read your 5 91's on Joplin. Have you been taking lessons from Mr. Leach? "The rasping lusty voice pierced through the arena and stoned the audience immovable in their seats." Did we both go to the same show? The audience was predominately "teeny boppers," who did not stop squirming or talking for Butterfield nor their beloved Joplin. A good critic, watches the audience as well as the performance.

"For 45 beautiful minutes, Joplin blew your mind." Miss Joplin did not sing more than 15 minutes out of the 45: she was too hoarse from two previous engagements. So in other words, your experience (sexual?) came from the Holding Co., not Joplin.

Do not mistaken me, Joplin is good, better than most. But Joplin is no Tracey Slick or Arita Franklin. I would suggest that you stay home if Franklin comes to town, your "mind" would just be spurring all over the bedroom for months.

Brian Paul Gaffney
(Ed. Note: This article was printed with spelling errors intact.)



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DAY STUDENT ASSOCIATION MIXER

Mixer Thursday Dec. 19 in the large gym. Featuring the "Revolutionists".
Free admission
Bridgewater Student I.D.'s required.
8:00 P.M.-11:45 P.M.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To The Editor

There are quite a number of disparaging remarks about the quality of the girls at BSC in the letters to the editor in the Nov. 26th issue. I will try to defend myself and other girls that might be like me. In the first place, we aren't all snobby. Have you ever thought that maybe some of us might be shy? Maybe we're not all the types that can walk up to a strange boy and begin making a pass at him. I, for one hate to appear forward. Whatever happened to aggressive boys? Is it always the girl that has to make the first move? It sure seems that way to me! The boys at B.S.C. act like if they say "HI" they'll have to marry you. Please don't be afraid to be friendly. Some of us girls just don't like to be aggressive; we're not trying to be snobby. It seems like the whole problem can be summed up in a sentence; the boys think the girls are snobby, and the girls think the boys are. Well, let's have a little more communication. So maybe you won't really like the person you begin talking to - at least you've made an effort.

The commuters have a real problem - where to meet members of the opposite sex. I might see a kid in one of my classes that "appeals to me" (for lack of a better phrase). But how do I meet him? Drop my handkerchief (perchance a Kleenex would do?) . As for mixers, are they worth driving 30 miles alone for a girl especially - or staying after school for six hours? Yes, they're probably worth it...BUT!!

So I offer two solutions. Boys - when you go to the library or a lounge make it a policy to sit with a girl you don't know. And secondly, when you're walking back to your car or the dorm, hurry and catch up with that girl ahead of you. 99% of us would not slap your face nor scream and run.

Anne Douglas

Letter To The Editor

When I first came to Bridgewater State, I was very disenchanted. It failed to meet the Utopian college I had envisioned. Recently, I met with representatives from nine state colleges in Massachusetts. From this meeting I began to realize just how lucky I am to be a student at Bridgewater. Coming back from this convention fired with enthusiasm, with a deep pride in my school willing and ready to aid in its betterment, I was slapped in the face with the dissatisfaction of my classmates. The major complaint appeared to be the ineffectiveness of the student government. Being a member of SCA, I do have a slightly biased opinion, but this position gives me the advantage of knowledge. Anyone wishing to gain this knowledge for themselves can go to any SCA meeting. Visitors are welcomed, but far too often no one shows. The privileges we enjoy as Bridgewater State students have not yet been realized on many other state college campuses. Unlimited cuts and faculty-student committees are the issues these students are still striving for and ones we already have. I have not said there is no need for improvement within our college community, but on the contrary have made an appeal to you to think before criticizing it. The school has its faults as all schools do which we must strive to correct, but it is the best this state offers.

Kathleen Stackpole

VACATION LIBRARY HOURS

The Clement C. Maxwell Library will be open the following hours during the Christmas recess:

December

- 21 - 9 AM to 3 PM
- 22 - Closed
- 23 - 8 AM to 4 PM
- 24 - 8 AM to 1 PM
- 25 - Closed
- 26 - 8 AM to 4 PM
- 27 - 8 AM to 4 PM
- 28 - 9 AM to 3 PM
- 29 - Closed
- 30 - 8 AM to 4 PM
- 31 - 8 AM to 1 PM

January

- 1 - Closed
- 2 - 8 AM to 4 PM
- 3 - 8 AM to 4 PM
- 4 - 9 AM to 3 PM
- 5 - 7 PM to 10 PM

SOUND - OFF

Say It Loud Brother

by Alva Mitchem

Uh, with your bad self.
Say it Loud-I'm black and I'm Proud.
Some people say we got a lot of malice
And some whites say we got a lot of Nerve.
But I say, Brother don't quit moving
Until we get what we deserve.
We've been 'buked and we've been Scorned,
Brother, we've been treated real Bad,
As sure as you've been born, But just As sure as it takes two eyes to make A pair, We're not gonna quit until We get our share..Say it loud, Brother
I'm Black and I'm Proud!
Whее it's hurting me, if its' all right,
it's all right. You're too tuff, you're tuff
Enough Brother! You're all right and you're out of Sight! Say it Loud Brothers-we're
Black and we all are Proud!
Our folks worked on jobs with their Feet and hands. But all that work we've done for the white man, Now we demand a change, we're tired of beat-
ing our heads up against the walls and working for the Man. Say it Loud Brothers-we're Black and we're Proud!
We're People and like the Birds And the Bees. But Let me tell You Man, we rather die on our Feet, than keep living on our Knees. Come on, all you Soul Brothers raise
Those Fists high, yez Brother, Raise It High, Now Say it Loud - I'm Black and I'm Proud!

First let me state that I have nothing against grape-pickers unionizing and obtaining better living conditions. I object, however, to the way in which they are obtaining these things and also to some of the information in the article "La Causa".

To begin with the article states that: "Despite strict state laws in California the owners themselves dictate working policy." This is contradictory. If the California state laws are so strict then why didn't the pickers go to the state and let them take charge.

Then the article states that the growers were bringing in "Strike-breakers". This is impossible. If, indeed, the grape-pickers are not covered by the National Labor Relations Act then it cannot be illegal to bring in workers. Since there is no union there can be no "strike-breakers".

There also appears to be a misrepresentation on the matter of both pay and sickness rates. First of all, the pickers are getting more than the national minimum wage for unskilled workers (which is 85¢ per hour) and secondly, the annual rate of pay cited does not mention the fact (as Mr. Brown does elsewhere in his paper) that the time worked is not a full year but rather a few months or even weeks.

Under the National Labor Relations Act it specifies in regard to wages that the people covered by it must be paid a sufficient amount "including the reasonable cost, as determined by the administrator, to the employee of furnishing such employee with board, lodging or other facilities (if customary to furnish), provided that the cost of board, lodging or other facilities shall not be included as a part of the wage paid to any employee to the extent it is excluded therefrom under the terms of a bona fide collective bargaining agreement applicable to the particular employee. Provided further, that the Secretary is authorized to determine the fair value of such board, lodging, or other facilities for defined classes of employees and in defined areas based on the average cost to the employer or to groups of employers similarly situated, or average value to groups of employers, or their appropriate measures of fair value. Such evaluations, where applicable and pertinent, shall be used in lieu of actual measure of cost in determining wage paid to any employee."

Ballad of The Search by Jim Palana

Who searched my room?
cried the worried student.
Someone's been doing something they shouldn't.
They've entered my room, they've looked in my desk
They've opened the closet and unlocked the chest
During vacation someone was bold-
There's fingerprints on my centerfold.
Who searched my room? cried the worried student.
Tell me, I'd sure like to know.
Who searched my room?
Not I said the Dean.
I don't know but I tell you I'm clean
The rule says we can enter your lair
Only if somebody else is there.
It could be a friend down the hall 20 doors
As long as there's somebody on the floor.
Who searched your room? Not I, said the Dean.
Tell me I'd sure like to know.
Who searched my room?
Not I said the House Mother.
(You know she's really too nice to bother.)
I only go into your rooms to inspect
And make a health and safety check.
And besides, if you knew just when I came
There wouldn't be any point to the game.
You'd hide your T.V. and the beer would be gone-
I'd never catch you doing something wrong.
Who searched your room? Not I, said the House Mother.
Tell me, I'd sure like to know.
Who searched my room?
Not I, said the Counselor.
And please don't trouble the busy janitor.
Sure, there's a problem of missing keys
But we'll solve it in one of these centuries.
You know that none of the staff's to blame-
Who'd give the college an evil name?
And why would we steal your money, friend?
You know we'll get it all in the end.
Who searched your room? Not I, said the Counselor.
Tell me, I'd sure like to know.
(But you and me, we're very sure
Of what it is they've been searching for.
The greenish weed that comes from the ground.)
And makes them creep
Around to peep
When nobody is around.

Anti-La Causa by Katherine Durling

It would seem to me that the cost of raising grapes, paying wages to a multitude of people, of providing lodging and other facilities (admittedly not very good but still there for the taking), influx of market values and weather, is such that the grower could not afford to hand out much more money. Since however, the question of fair wages has been brought up, then an investigative board (of the type mentioned above) should certainly be set up. Also the grower bears no responsibility to the picker in regard to supporting him and his family. This is the picker's responsibility.

One paragraph in the article states that in the contract signed by the picker is a clause which allows the employer to take money out of the worker's wages for housing and transportation facilities. I can't see the point in including this since the pickers obviously signed the contract without force. It was their decision and their duty to uphold it.

Speaking of signing contracts, the picker has no right to go on "strike" while he is still under contract and being paid for his services. This is, naturally, a violation of contract and therefore illegal. Again under the National Labor Relations Act in Sec. 158 4) (1) it states that it is illegal for an agent "to engage in, or to induce or encourage any individual employed by any person engaged in commerce or in industry affecting commerce to engage in a strike or a refusal in the course of his employment to use, manufacture, process transport, or otherwise, handle or work on any goods, articles, materials, or commodities or to perform any services; or (ii) to threaten coerce, or restrain any person engaged in commerce or in an industry affecting commerce, where in either case an object thereof is - forcing or requiring any employee or self-employed person to join any labor or employer organization or to enter into any agreement which is prohibited by subsection (3) of this section; B) forcing or requiring any person to cease using, selling, handling, transporting, or otherwise dealing in the products of any other producer, processor, or manufacturer, or to cease doing business with any other person, or forcing or requiring any other employer to recognize or bargain with a labor organization as representative of his employees unless such a labor organization has been certified as the representative of such employees under the provision section 159 of this title." From the foregoing it would seem the manner in which the grape-growers are going about everything is against established labor laws.

In regard to the poll on mortality and disease rates presented in the paper, this poll is taken from the present U.S. rates of mortality and disease. The workers, however, are not originally from the U.S. (as is indicated in the title itself, "La Causa"). They are rather Mexicans, Indians, and Philipinos in whose countries death and disease rates are considerably higher than our own. It is also well-known that their resistance to the peculiar diseases of the U.S. is extremely low. As for the accident rates, I completely agree that they are atrocious and something should be done about them.

Next Mr. Brown states that in all the elections on the farms for unions, the unions have won. If this is true then the pickers, again, should have gone to the state. The laws state that an employer must lawfully recognize a labor organization if within the preceding 12 months a valid election has been held and collective bargaining conferred in good faith with respect to wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment.

Finally this brings us up to the boycott and picketing. The article states that the pickers are boycotting large chain stores with whom they have a verbal agreement not to sell grapes. This is impossible. Since the chain stores do belong to a union they must abide to S158 (7) (e) of the National Labor Relations Act which says: "It shall be an unfair labor practice for any labor organization and any employer (ee) to enter into any contract, or agreement, express or implied whereby such employer ceases or refrains or agrees to cease or refrain from handling, using, selling, and sponsoring or otherwise dealing in any of the products of any other employer or to cease doing business with any other person, and any contract or agreement entered into heretofore or hereafter containing such an agreement shall be to such extent unenforceable and void."

Also, it is illegal under the labor laws for anyone to conduct a secondary boycott for any reason whatsoever. This is written into most laws (such as the Taft Hartley). However, these laws, for the most

Uhuru by Huntley Nicholas, Jr.

A few weeks ago I was asked what I thought of the new Negro students at Bridgewater. My answer was a question: What do you think of the new white students at Bridgewater? The answer given me was: Why, most of them are just like me. I don't know what you mean by asking me that.

Before writing this I was asked to describe what prejudices, if any, I have encountered at this school and I intend to do just that.

Last year the only taste of discrimination I received was the all white reference to me as a Nigger and having cartoons shoved underneath my door. Last year I admit I wasn't together, I was almost a TOM. Being stuck out in the sticks with a bunch of crazy white dudes can do strange things to you without the influence of the Brothers of the Bury. (The Bury is Roxbury.) Between the time I flunked out and my readmission I found out what the white race and whitey at Bridgewater is worth. In the time that I was gone I became together, I'm leaving whitey and TOM behind, but don't fret, I'm gonna come back and get 'em.

The white student at Bridgewater looks at the Black student and thinks damn this cat can't be no threat, he ain't militant, if he was he would have gone to Howard or U-Mass or some school where there are enough Blacks for him to show his Blackness. This is what's happening with you people and it will come to no good for you. You think because we come to a small town predominantly white school (this school may be predominantly white but it isn't white), you think we are a bunch of TOMS. The guys think we are out for their women. So a Blackman may be appealing to some white women but, hell, we'd rather be your brother than your brother-in-law. I admit we have our few who are hypnotized by the pale face, blonde hair and rich blue eyes of some white chick not because of her beauty but because she is white. These are "the travelers to the other side," the Black Bourgeoisie, (used by permission of A. Mitchum) the TOMS. That explains why some Blacks don't want to go to Viet Nam; we got enough trouble fighting these Uncle Toms.

At Bridgewater as at many schools you have the followers of the fad-people who say they're doin' their own thing, or should I say putting on their own facade. You see them here, I won't mention names because I don't know them (LIE) but these folks are the intellectual Christian Soldiers, who are going to sit down and tell you the bad things they've done to the Black man, how sorry they are, what can we do to make it up to you? Oh yes, they remind us that we are still black and at the end of the barrel, we want to do so much for you but we can't afford to lose face in front of the HONKIE, he is one of us and he might hurt us. This is their bag, sitting around like eternal farts saying what is wrong with them, saying we are still Black and they are White and things can't be changed that easily. It takes time, it takes time they say. The only time I know is the muzzle velocity of a twelve gauge shot gun and how long it takes to catch a skinny white butt.

I have briefly explained the racial problems I have found that the white student at Bridgewater has. I have tried to explain the life of a Black, Afro-American, Negro student at Bridgewater State College. I have explained only half; get yourself a Tom and let him tell you the other half.

What you whiteys need is a lesson in Black Art and Black Warfare. Listen Baby, BLACK IS BEAUTIFUL, BUT BABY WE IS ALSO DEADLY.

The Beatles are right, we're gonna have Revolution: "Don't shoot till you see the eyes of the whites." (To be continued.)

part, do not cover agriculture. More than likely this is due to the uncertain variables of crop composition, market, weather, and the types of work done. The labor laws so apply generally to all unions and these unions once formed must comply with the basic ground rules.

ASK THE COMMENT

Send questions to ASK THE COMMENT, CAMPUS COMMENT Office, Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, Mass., or drop them off in the COMMENT Office. Ask the COMMENT about college life, curriculum, or any matters concerning student affairs.

Q. When are they going to start building the overpass over the railroad tracks?

A. The construction of the overpass is presently listed under Emergency Repair and Public Safety Projects to be sent to the Massachusetts Legislature. The allotment will be voted on in the next legislative session which begins in a few weeks. As soon as the legislature votes its approval construction will begin. Because the overpass is considered as a public safety project, approval is given top priority.

Q. Why was the accreditation of the College given only temporary status, (other than the Library Problem)?

A. The lack of the necessary volumes in the library is the major problem in accreditation. President Rondileau is presently preparing a detailed explanation of the accreditation problem and this will appear in the next issue of the COMMENT.

Q. Why doesn't the COMMENT use various styles of type for headlines like every other newspaper written in English?

A. The bold face type commonly used in the COMMENT is readily and easily available with our printer's current equipment. Other type faces, however, are produced with very out-dated equipment which preclude their extensive use. If we used this extensively, it would result in a delay in our publication.

Q. On what grounds can your teacher's certification be withheld by the college? I've heard if you've been convicted of a felony your chances are few of being certified. Is this so?

A. The college has no power to issue or withhold a teacher's certification. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts issues all certifications.

On the certification application, which must be filled out by all applicants and sent to the Department of Education of Massachusetts, there are three questions concerning the applicants moral character - (1) Have you ever had a teaching certificate revoked or suspended in any Commonwealth or State at any time? (2) Have you ever been dismissed from a teaching or school administration position? (3) Have you ever been arrested or convicted of any crime (excluding minor traffic violations)? You must submit letters of reference from 3 persons (not relatives) including your most recent employer, who qualify to give evidence as to your moral character, and also list 2 additional names to whom the Department may write for references on moral character.

The issuance of a certificate is then decided upon by the Board of Education. On page one of the application, however, it is stated: "No action will be taken on this until all the following requirements under General Laws, Chapter 71, Section 38G, are satisfied." Requirement #3 is: "Proof of Sound Moral character."

There is no cut and dry rule concerning a person who has a record of a previous felony. Each case is handled independently. The Director will review the felony, the court decision, its recommendations, the references submitted by the student in question, and other items on the application, before a final decision is made concerning certification.

Q. If one fails Western Civilization, part I, is it possible to continue the following semester with part II? If so, must the first part be made up in Summer courses or may it be taken as an elective first semester the following year?

A. Western Civ., part I is offered both the first and second semesters. If one fails part I, he must take it again second semester. Part II can be taken during the summer or the second semester of the following year.

Q. Now that the MAA has such vast quantities of money, what are the possibilities of once again establishing a soccer team here at BSC?

A. The Athletic Council has already allotted the budget for this year. If a group of students are interested in forming a soccer team, they should see Mr. Swenson, who coached the former BSC Soccer team, and organize a team on their own. When the Athletic Budget is reviewed for 1969-70, these students should request financial support for that year, if they can show that the team was well organized and does not interfere with the scheduling of other sports.

Q. Is there any truth in the rumor that they might wash the shower curtains on Great Hill some time this year?

A. Yes - most likely they will be washed over the Christmas vacation.

Q. Has there been any action taken to change the girl's dorm rules as a result of the outstanding editorials concerning that subject by the COMMENT?

A. As of this writing, no proposals have been brought up before the Dormitory Council. No action will be taken until some proposal is made to the Council.

COLLEGE TOWN DRESS SHOP

36 Central Square
Bridgewater
Town and Country Casuals

LEGAN'S APOTHECARY The Modern Drugstore

697-4076

THE GREAT HILL BUS STORY OR MELLOW YELLOW RUNS AGAIN

by E. F. Mollelo

Yes, it's true, the Great Hill Bus is running regularly now and will continue to do so for the winter months. Students will be picked up in front of the Great Hill Dorm at 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, and at 8:45. Any overflow of students will be taken care of on any of these runs. Students will be left in front of the Maxwell Library.

In the afternoon students will be picked up at 4:00, 4:50, and at 5:00 in front of the library.

In case of inclement weather (excluding snow) the same schedule will

be followed. In addition beginning at 9:45 and every hour thereafter the bus will pick up students at the Great Hill Dorm and bring them down to lower campus. The bus will also bring students up to the dorm beginning at 10:00 and every hour thereafter.

In case of snow the inclement weather schedule will be attempted. Difficulties may arise because of the fact that the "bus driver" is really the snow plow in disguise.

N.B. All Schedules Are Subject To Change!!

WORLD REACTS TO SAKHAROV DOCUMENT

by Jim Fonseca

It isn't very often that the New York Times devotes more than a page to anything other than advertisements but July 22, 1968, was one of those special days. The paper printed a complete three-page essay by a Soviet physicist, Dr. Andrei Sakharov entitled "Thoughts on Progress, Peaceful Co-existence and Intellectual Freedom." Dr. Sakharov, born in 1921, and graduated from Moscow University in 1942, did work on the theory of the hydrogen bomb and was one of three Russians to share the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1958 for his work in harnessing the hydrogen bomb for generating electric power. The essay, written in June, 1968, was circulated from hand to hand among Russian intellectuals, the usual manner of circumventing the censorship standards by those bold enough to do so.

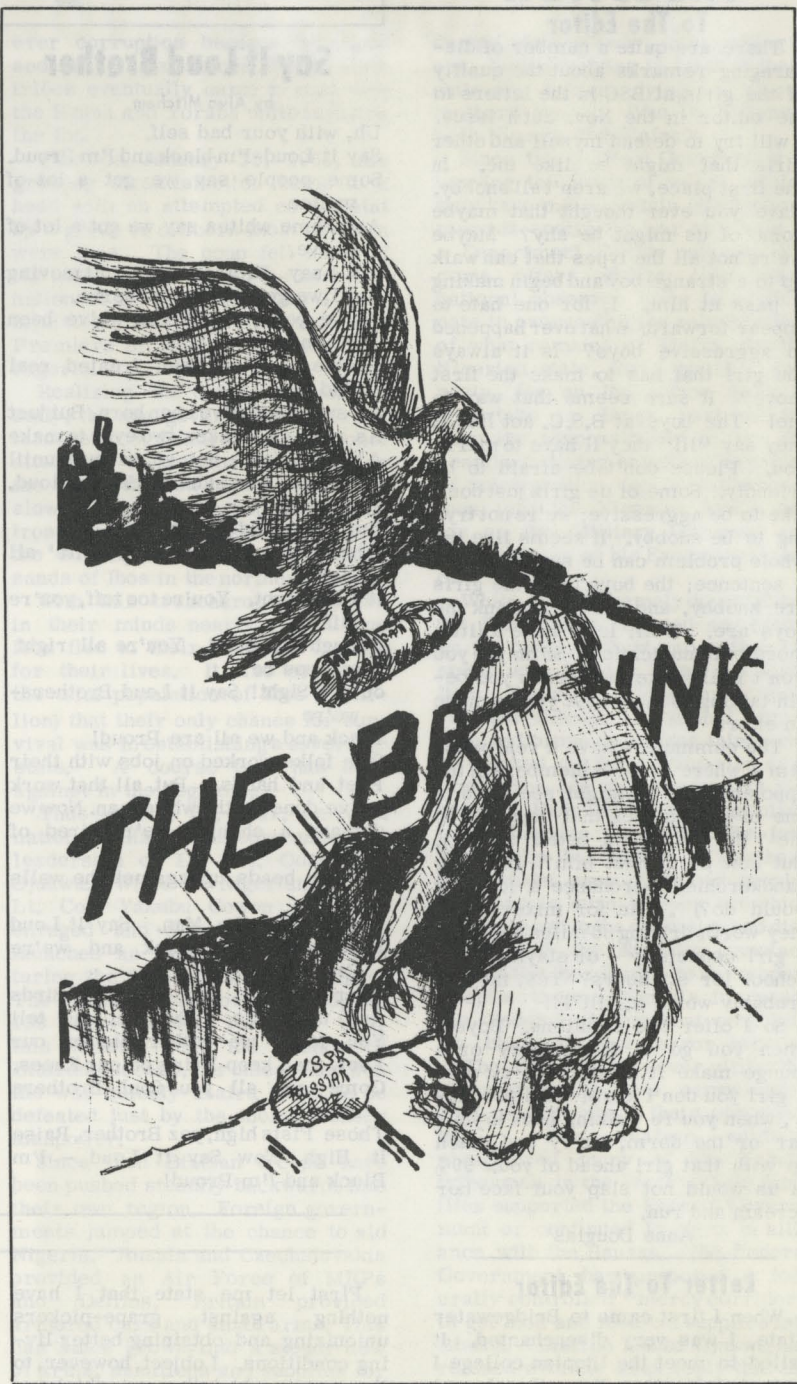
In the manuscript, Sakharov states his belief that the ultimate convergence of the two superpowers is the only way to avert the dangers confronting mankind and threatening his very existence. Sakharov bases his paper on two theses supported by many people on both sides of the cold war "chill border". These are (1) the division of mankind threatens him with destruction and (2) intellectual freedom is essential to human society. The Soviet Physicist discusses both aspects and concludes with a four-point proposal culminating in the convergence of the two countries and a world government to be achieved by the year 2000.

The first danger cited by Sakharov is, of course, that of nuclear warfare. Enough warheads have been accumulated to destroy mankind many times over, yet there is presently no possible effective deterrent to an attack by one nation upon the other. Despite such a precarious position, the dominant theme pervading the relations between the two giants resembles two men standing on opposite ends of a seesaw, perched over a bottomless chasm so engrossed in throwing rocks at the other to make him lose his balance that they forget that the "victor" will plunge into the abyss along with the loser. To alleviate this situation Sakharov proposes: (1) that all nations have the right to decide their own fate; (2) export of revolution or counter revolution are tantamount to aggression (presumably this applies both to Czechoslovakia as well as the Dominican Republic); (3) all countries must engage in mutual aid and (4) both countries would have a precisely defined defensive mission--to defend themselves and their allies from outside aggression. Again it must only be presumed that the Czechoslovak people as well as say, the Greeks, could decide whom they wished to be "allies" of.

The second threat is overpopulation and hunger, which Sakharov sees developing in local pockets, then merging into an intolerable sea of hunger, misery and desperation. In the United States, white citizens must act to alleviate the Negro problem, and well-developed nations must contribute to a 15 year tax equivalent to 20% of the national income to change the economic situation in underdeveloped areas. As history has proven, the increased income will solve the problem of high birth rates with relative ease. This all hinges upon acceptance of such a proposal by the Americans, who as yet seem unwilling to help the socially underprivileged at home, let alone overseas. Also Americans with the overwhelming national income would foot most of the bill.

The third danger is the problem of geohygiene, Sakharov's term for all aspects of pollution--air, water and radioactive which can be solved only by joint USA-USSR interaction.

The last danger he speaks of is the "growth of racism, nationalism and militarism and, in particular, the rise of demagogic, hypocritical and monstrously cruel dictatorial police regimes." He cites the regimes of Stalin, Hitler and Mao Tse-tung as well as those of Spain, Portugal, South Africa, Greece, Albania and Haiti. His omission of regimes such as Poland and East Germany is either deliberate partiality to the supposed "beneficence" of socialist dictators or is based on some fine classification invisible to the American eye. While we are accustomed to deplore all dictators (right wing dictators are a little less deplorable than left



wing dictators), we can sympathize a little with a power that has the good of the people at heart as opposed to one whose only ambition is the stuffing of Swiss bank vaults. However, the differences between the Francos and Salazars and the Gomulkas and Ulbrichts are vague to say the least. In Russia itself, Sakharov calls for a complete revelation and denunciation of the atrocities of the Stalinist period and an end to the concealed privileges that could be the early formulation of an elite class.

Turning to the threat to intellectual freedom, Sakharov states: "Nothing threatens freedom of the personality and the meaning of life like war, poverty, terror." He also speaks of "the stupefaction of man...by mass culture with its intentional or commercially motivated lowering of intellectual level and content, with its stress or entertainment or utilitarianism, and with its carefully protective censorship;" and "excessive standardization, extending to the teaching process itself, to the curriculum, especially in literature, history, civics, geography, and to the system of examinations." He then goes on to condemn Soviet suppression of intellectual dissent emphasizing the Daniel-Sinyavsky trial and the persecution of their supporters.

Under the section he entitles the "Basis for Hope," Dr. Sakharov makes a rare admission for a Communist--that as far as insuring a high standard of living for most of the population, capitalism and socialism have played to a tie. The Russian economy, keyed to catching up with the U.S. can do so only in the traditional industries like coal and steel. Meanwhile in the newer fields of automation, cybernetics and petrochemicals, the USA is increasing its lead. He concludes by stating quite bluntly that "there are certainly no grounds for asserting that capitalism always leads to absolute impoverishment of the working class." He claims that the Negro problem is racial and not a class problem; points out that the ruling group of the U.S. is interested in solving the problem, and that Russia should stop aggravating the problem in the United States. Twen-

ty-five percent of those in the U.S. live on the verge of poverty but 40% of those in the USSR are "in difficult economic circumstances." Meanwhile, he continues, the 5% of the Soviet population in the managerial group is as privileged as their counterpart in the United States. He concludes the article with a rather vague description of the convergence process between the two superpowers to be accomplished through what can only be described as a "capitalization of socialism and a socialization of capitalism." His proposals are summarized in the following time table: (1968-1980) Democratic evolution of the socialist system in the USSR; (1972-1985) social reforms and restructuring of ownership in the U.S.; (1972-1990) twenty percent tax on developed nations, and (1980-2000) a period of increasing convergence of world giants, promotion of intellectual freedom, science, and economic progress, and ultimately, a world government.

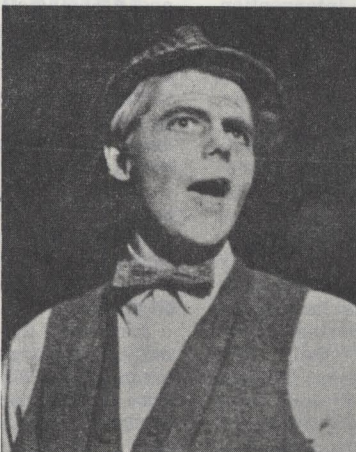
A few weeks ago (Nov. 24) this reporter along with fellow students in Dr. Emanuel Maier's course in political geography attended a discussion of Sakharov's article at the Boston Ethical Society (5 Commonwealth Ave.). Dr. Jerrold Zacharias, a physicist at M.I.T. discussed the article with the theme of the "aristocracy of the sensitive, the considerate and the plucky" (from an essay by E. M. Forster - TWO CHEERS FOR DEMOCRACY, A PASSAGE TO INDIA - in mind, Dr. Zacharias is leading a group of intellectuals (including some students) in a continuous discussion through which he hopes to formulate a reply to Dr. Sakharov; an encouraging, substantial reply, yet one that will not endanger Sakharov or his free-thinking comrades. As Dr. Zacharias is sincerely interested in well-thought student opinions in formulating an answer from the sensitive, the considerate and the plucky, BSC students have a fantastic opportunity to perhaps influence the fate of the world. Opinions addressed to Dr. Zacharias can be forwarded through Dr. Maier by way of CAMPUS COMMENT - a Christmas contribution to World Peace.

STUDENT DRAMA AT BRIDGEWATER by J. Robert Mancini

YOUR TOWN, MY TOWN, ANYONE'S TOWN # 5



THE WEDDING DAY!



THE STAGE MANAGER



FAMILIES' GOOD-BY

Our town, your town, my town - it could be almost anyone's town. But on November 23, 26 and 27, it was Thornton Wilder's OUR TOWN; the year's first production of BSC's Drama Club.

Taking place in a small New Hampshire town, OUR TOWN centers around the inhabitants of Grover's Corners, their lives, their loves, their worries, and their deaths. The three act play moves from a day in OUR TOWN, to the love affair between George Gibbs and Emily Webb and finally to death and the future.

The stage production was simple, lacking the use of props and extensive background. The actors had to depend on pantomiming and the imagination of the audience to portray their actions. Simple actions like drinking coffee, leaning on a

table or stringing beans had to be performed through the skill of the actors without the aid of physical objects.

OUR TOWN was bound together through the praiseworthy performance of Burton Alho, as the stage manager. He fit perfectly into his role adopting the back-country accent and up-on-everything manner. Responsible for furnishing the background information and supplying the transitional interludes, Burton never lost his freshness, but continued to arouse the audience and make OUR TOWN their town.

Dan Reilly came through excellently in a difficult role. Playing George Gibbs, he successfully portrayed the transition from the shy young boy more interested in baseball than girls to the matured man

prepared to marry his childhood sweetheart.

Opposite Dan, Beth McDermott also acted professionally portraying the love-infatuated Emily Webb. Another difficult role, Beth successfully went through the necessary change from the childhood sweetheart to the shining but nervous bride.

Also quite notable are Brian Hurley in his role of Dr. Gibbs, Herb Ward in his portrayal of the town drunk, Jim Moore in his dual role as Professor Willard and Joe Stoddard, and Mark Allen Leach as Sam Craig. Special congratulations must be extended to the new-comers to the major roles: Cynthia Faxon as Mrs. Gibbs, Susan Hare as Mrs. Webb, Richard Colburn, Jane Coleman, Natalia Lebre, Tim Gilboy, and Ted Gallagher.

Even with the appearance of these new faces, OUR TOWN was performed with polished talent, usually lacking in the high school renditions. Directed by Robert J. Barnett, the play was given an interesting twist through the absence of props, which required a special effort on the part of the performers and director. Fortunately they met the required effort and were successful in enhancing this innovation.

For those who have seen OUR TOWN performed several times, the commonly-done play may have been somewhat boring. But fortunately, through the innovative stage devices, skilled lighting effects, and professional acting, the wornout production was enlivened and freshened to give its appeal a new light.



Choral Creates Echoes Of The Season

December 19, after the Christmas Banquets, the Bridgewater State College Choral Society and the Burnell School Choir will present its Annual Christmas Concert. It will be held at 8:00 in the Horace Mann Auditorium and promises to provide a variety of popular songs that will appeal to all members of the audience. Selections will include well-known carols as "Silent Night", "Carol of the Drum", and "African Noel". Additional pieces to be presented will be an arrangement of "Ave Maria", by Mouton; "El Tecolote", sung in Spanish; a fast moving tale of "When Allen a Dale Went a Hunting"; "The Song of Galilee", done in Hebrew and others.

The concert is traditionally performed solely for the enjoyment of members of the college community because of the limited capacity of our present auditorium. Due to this tickets are required for admission. They can be obtained free of charge in the rotunda, Dec. 9 thru the 19th, upperclassmen are given preference.

On Dec. 15, at 2:30 in the auditorium the chorale presented the same concert which was open to the public. No tickets were required for admission and this allowed more people who could not attend the Thursday performance because of the limited space to enjoy the talents of our chorale.

SNAFU-U

Greetings of the season from all the elves and toymakers in my band of merry men. I, dangerous Jake, (Jolly elf) McPhew, Ace Reporter here at the "U" have just returned from a super secret reconnaissance mission at the Arctic Circle. After masquerading for two weeks as Spiro T. Reindeer, Vice President of Santa Herd #3, I was able to penetrate the outer security of Santa land, and have returned with this valuable inside information to make your xmas brighter.

1. Xmas isn't becoming more commercialized at all. It just costs more this year.
2. There's a rumor going around that this year's batch of Xmas trees are Coniferous Growths. (The Surgeon General's office has just released)

..A report which states that Sugar Plums may cause dental cavities.

4. Rumor has it that the State accountants who arrived on campus in early September may make it home by New Year's Day.
5. Merry Mike Maguire has taken up sanctuary in the CAMPUS COMMENT office for the Holidays (The Elves are after him) If you visit Mike, Bring Turkey.

Well, faithful readers as always, all sensational Newspaper columns must come to an end..

So Merry Christmas and a groovy vacation to you but remember; Keep X in X-MAS..

D. J. McPhew
(Ace Reporter)
here at the "U"

King Committee Presents "A Time For Burning"

by Edward Molloe

On Thursday, November 21, 1968, at 9:00 A.M. and at 2:00 P.M., the movie, "A TIME FOR BURNING" was shown at the Horace Mann Auditorium. Originally scheduled for the Teach-In, the tardy film finally arrived and was presented by the Martin Luther King Action Committee.

The movie was written by Barbara Connell and Bill Jersey and was produced by the Lutheran Film Association. The movie itself definitely carried a message but the inflammable title was a mild exaggeration. Story-wise it concerned the plight of a Lutheran pastor trying to introduce a mutual relationship between his parish and another parish which had a congregation with some Negro members. Although all he did was invite them to their services, his parish experienced a minor revolt. A multitude of meetings was held to try to iron out the lumps but many people were still undecided. The bickering amongst themselves was jarred to a sudden halt when the pastor decided to resign his parish to try to restore it to normalcy. They finally realized that they had been bickering over a minor novelty which hadn't caused any harm anywhere. And if they couldn't start with such a meager show of interest, what could they begin with? It just goes to show that if people thought about what they were saying, the majority of them would realize that they should keep their mouths shut.

Down By The Old Mill Stream

by Jim Fonseca

When any professor draws a salary from two different departments, you can be sure he has done much thinking about possible integration of the two. Such is the case with Dr. William Koelsch of Clark University in Worcester who is a member of both the history and geography departments. Dr. Koelsch is working in "perception geography", a new field attempting to integrate history, geography, and psychology.

The easiest way to explain this new type of geography is by illustration. Dr. Koelsch used the example of the Concord River Valley, an area settled since the early days of the Puritans. The early settlers valued the low lying land for its fertility despite the flooding that occurred to varying extents each year. Dr. Koelsch traced the farmer's perception of the river through time as the river began to be used for other purposes. The first dam across the river was built in 1711 for a grist mill for use by all the farmers. Later in the 1850's the Middlesex Coal Company enlarged the dam, twice, but this was still for the benefit of the general community who benefited from the canal.

Where perception geography steps in is in the interpretation of how different factions perceived the river as influenced by what it meant to them. Eventually court action was taken by the farmers to have the dam removed for flooding their property. The dam supposedly had turned their Nile-like paradise into an evil smelling swamp. The view of the mill-owners and factory workers who depended on the dam for their work was quite different as were students who were assigned to study the fluctuations in the river level for a scientific study. Research such as done by Dr. Koelsch, it is hoped, will lead into a better understanding of psychology and the landscape. For instance, why do people persist in building homes in areas that are consistently flooded, enlarging expenses of millions of dollars for flood control and endangering their own lives and property?

Dr. Koelsch concluded his talk with exceptional praise for B.S.C.'s Earth Science and Geography Department and stated that even if this "perception geography" turns out to be a dead end, anything that gets people to thinking in ways they have not thought before can only have beneficial results.

ANOTHER JIM
FONSECA ORIGINAL!

CENTRAL PHARMACY
BRIDGEWATER PLAZA
Complete Gift Center

COLLEGE STATIONARY
SUPPLIES

Join our School Supply Co-Op
Stationary Store
DORR'S PRINT SHOP

HAMLEN'S
FISH MARKET

49 Broad Street
Fish and Chips
Fried Clams



Mr. Joyal is seen above relaxing in his apartment attired in the traditional Cambodian dress for men. His apartment is also decorated with furniture from Cambodia.

FILLING THE VOID

by Beth Adams

It was a mad and exhilarating scene but Professor Achille Joyal subtly dominated the traffic of bodies in his office. With eyes popped behind a pair of dark-rimmed glasses, he addressed one student, "Why don't you ever speak to me? I wait to know what you think." "Where have you been lately." To still another it was, "are you feeling better." The first student replied, "I didn't realize you even knew I was in the class." I surmise, however, that there is not one face or mind in his classes that escapes Mr. Joyal.

Not one of the students awaiting his attention escaped his notice and salutation. The high degree of interest in everybody shown by Mr. Joyal was encouraging. He is a participating member of this college community. Never remaining aloof, he is a vibrant lover and liver of life. More importantly he is a lover of people and this is his most obvious and radiant characteristic.

Mr. Joyal is a native of Keene, New Hampshire and a graduate of St. Anselm's College. He obtained his Master's Degree in Psychology and French from New York University. He also did graduate work at Fordham and the University of Grenoble and Caen in France.

Presently, Mr. Joyal is teaching Introduction to Philosophy and a course in the Philosophy of Education. Previous to his position on our faculty, he taught at Worcester State College and Seton Hall University. At New York University he was Assistant Director of the Foreign Student Center. He was also Research Associate for Dr. Ethel Alperfeld, a cultural anthropologist.

Considering his background in education, the Unitarian Service Committee, a non-profit, non-sectarian organization, approached him to assist them with a contract team

under the U.S. Aid for International Development in Cambodia. Mr. Joyal said, "To be able to do any part in helping this country which was once so great culturally, was an opportunity I wouldn't have missed for the world. I learned much of their native culture, and added what little I could in setting up a modern educational system for their teachers."

Mr. Joyal, in charge of the Teacher - Training, introduced modern concepts of teaching, using books, developing projects, making scientific experiments. He also taught English and the rudiments of a few American sports.

Mr. Joyal said "Almost all Cambodian parents wish their children to have an education and knowledge is one thing that is pursued rather feverishly. School starts at seven in the morning and lasts until eleven o'clock. Because of the heat which sometimes goes as high as 125 degrees, everyone goes home to relax and school resumes about three and finally classes close at five-thirty. It's a long day."

During his work in Cambodia Mr. Joyal was invited by the Prime Minister to the Embassy and allowed him to be one of the Official Interpreters at the Sixth International World Conference of Buddhists held in Cambodia.

Concerning his present position at Bridgewater Mr. Joyal said, "I am honored to work with the people on our faculty." Mr. Joyal contends that students do not appreciate some of the teachers or work extremely hard because the cost of tuition is so low. One of Mr. Joyal's best qualifications for teaching is the fact that he himself is still a student. Quoting a philosopher Mr. Joyal ended the interview saying, "Be what you are. This is the first step toward becoming better than you are."

In a young country seeking to govern itself free from intervention of stronger stabler countries one of the worst events that could happen would be a secession of a large part of its territory. It is for this reason that the Organization of African Unity has adopted in its charter a strong stand against "territorial change by force or subversion." This is supported in a quote from Joseph Palmer II, Secretary for African Affairs. "They feel that they (African Nations) must start from a premise that the various ethnic groups--numbering some 2000--can reconcile their differences within the present national boundaries of Africa and build toward national identity." The boundary conflict arises from the fact the nations were formed by colonizing Europeans without regard to tribal groups or boundaries. Rather than disrupt and fragment the whole continent, factional differences must be settled within the distinctive perimeters of each nation. Politically this is the major fault in Biafra's secession. This is why Biafra has gained the recognition of only four out of forty four states in the O.A.U.; Gabon, Ivory Coast, Tanzania, Zambia. The latter two were once under British domination but since have gained independence. The British Government is still a major force in Nigeria. Their support could be attributed to their previous dissatisfaction with British rule. The former two are independent states of France. France remains an important influence in these two nations. It is interesting to note at this point that France has recently thrown active support to the rebel country of Biafra. DeGaulle's reasons for this are doubtlessly not altruistic. Nigeria represents a model of self autonomy which would pose a great threat towards influencing surrounding French dominated states to throw off the colonial yoke. So if Nigeria should deteriorate from the pressure of a long war it would be a goal for France. It would also establish French influence in a long term British area. It is also quite probable that it was French influence which effected the recognition of Biafra by Gabon and the Ivory Coast.

When Nigeria was given independence from Britain in 1960 there were two possible choices. One was to divide the country into three separate nations according to tribal domination, the Hausa-Fulani in the north, the Yoruba in the west and the Ibo in the east. This would remove the original European boundaries. The other was to offer a unified nation and allow the people to settle their own differences within a national framework. The Ibos were, for political and economic reasons, in favor of a single nation, the Hausa were doubtful of its success. Eventually the reasoning of the Ibos was supported by all and Nigeria emerged as one nation with a civilian government in the form of parliamentary democracy.

For almost six years this government functioned fairly well. However corruption became prevalent and changing alliances of the major tribes eventually came to rest with the Hausa and Yoruba united against the Ibo.

Then on January 15, 1966, the growing dissatisfaction came to a head with an attempted coup d'etat by a group of officers most of whom were Ibos. The coup fell short of its mark but achieved the assassination of Sir Abubakar, the Prime Minister of Nigeria and the Premiers of Western and Northern Nigeria.

Realizing the danger to national unity, the new government under the leadership of General Aguiyi-Ironsi attempted to undo the damage. For the North the new leader moved too slow. Their mistrust of the Ibo Ironsi led to his assassination and the subsequent slaughter of thousands of Ibos in the northern region.

With this treacherous act fresh in their minds nearly one million Ibos fled to their homeland fearing for their lives. It also convinced the total population of Ibos (8 million) that their only chance for survival was in establishing a sovereign state. A course they had been against in the beginning.

Thus on May 30, 1967, the rebellion of Biafra was born under the leadership of Lt. Col. Odumegwu Ojukwu. While the Nigerians under Lt. Col. Yakubu Gowon remained enraged and disorganized, Biafra launched an attack aimed at capturing the federal capital of Lagos. The attack bogged down and stopped 130 miles short of its goal. With this failure went the chance of Biafran success, for unless they won the war quickly Biafra stood to be defeated just by the enemy's sheer manpower.

Since then Biafran troops have been pushed steadily backwards into their own region. Foreign governments jumped at the chance to aid Nigeria. Russia and Czechoslovakia provided an Air Force of MIG's and Delfins, Britain provided armored cars and small arms. This has since grown into a steady flow of arms, munitions and supplies for the Federal Government.

The United States despite its statement of neutrality closed its consulate in Enugu (capital of Biafra), kept its embassy open in Lagos, accepted a new ambassador from Nigeria and in a State Department release supported Nigeria by saying... "The United States continues to recognize the Federal Military as the only legal government in Nigeria."

Meanwhile the Biafrans had been cut off from all sources of food and medical supplies. The primitive weapon of starvation once used to lay siege against medieval castles has been turned into an effective weapon of genocide against the 8 million Biafrans. The planes too are used to make brutal attacks on churches and civilian hospitals.

The victims of this war are not the Biafran soldiers but the women and children. Not soldiers but women and children. Women and children who sit in hospitals and

camps wasting away, with nothing to eat. Mothers dying in front of their children; babies dying in their mothers' arms. Who is to blame? both Nigeria and Biafra!

Since the Federal Government is bearing the brunt of world opinion they have made certain concessions towards ending the war as shown in a Department of State release. Nigeria offers Biafra: "An international observer force to participate in overseeing the reintegration of what remains of Biafra into the Nigerian state, for a qualified amnesty, for an Ibo police force to undertake a large part of the security responsibility in the Ibo heartland during and after the period of reintegration, for recruitment of Ibos into the Nigerian Army, and for an Ibo Military Governor and Ibo members of his Executive Council."

While it is extremely doubtful that the Ibos will be treated any better by the rest of their nation than the south was treated after our Civil War, these decisions have been reached through a national structure and prove that some things can be worked out by the Nigerian system. The big question now is just how the Federal Government plans to reintegrate the Ibos. The jobs manned by Ibos before the war have been taken over by other people. Someone is sure to lose out which will only add to the confusion and discontent of the Nigerian populace should the Ibos decide to surrender. Despite these proposals for peace the Federal Government continues its blockade and terror attacks.

The Biafrans, however pitiful the starving masses are, carry a good deal of guilt about their own position.

For Biafran soldiers slaughtered many of the Yoruba tribesmen in the West if their families supported the Federal Government or continued to work in alliance with the Hausas. The Federal Government has proposed a federally controlled "mercy corridor" to get food and medical supplies into Biafra. Biafran leader Ojukwu has refused with the weak reply that the food would be poisoned. In fact, Ojukwu is finding the starvation of his people his best ally in obtaining support for his cause. Still most Biafrans believe that the enemy intends to wipe them out anyhow and are prepared to fight to the death.

In September, 1968, it appeared that the Biafrans were just about beaten. Then in October a giant airlift of arms and supplies came in from France. This has given new spirit to the fight and prolonged the relief impasse which is preventing supplies from reaching starving Biafrans.

So it looks as if the war will continue for some time to come even if it is on the guerilla stage. If this must happen then the world can only hope that the Federal Government relinquishes some of its power to Biafra, or that the desperately needed food and supplies can get to the Biafrans before there are no Biafrans left to get to.

The Plight Of Biafra

by Richard Brown

VETERAN'S CORNER

Veteran's Club:

The Veteran's Club has elected the following officers to serve during the 1968-1969 academic year:

John Moliere-President
Thomas Moran-Vice President
Bill DeBoard-Corresponding Secretary
Bill Hosford-Recording Secretary
Tuition Exemption: Day and Continuing Studies Students:

Chapter 601 of the acts of 1966 established a program of exemption from tuition for Vietnam Veterans who served in Vietnam and whose service was credited to the Commonwealth of Mass.

Chapter 480 of the acts of 1968 removed the restriction of service in Vietnam and authorizes the issuances of a certificate of exemption from tuition to any Vietnam Veteran defined in Section 7 of Chapter 4 of the General Laws, amended by Chapter 531 of the acts of 1968, and is qualified to attend a state institution of higher learning in the Commonwealth.

Effective as of October 1, 1968, the new law states that all Veterans after January 31, 1955, with active service time greater than 180 days and whose services are credited to

Massachusetts are entitled to tuition exemption. Tuition exemption is good for only four academic years and MUST be applied for each year prior to the start of the academic year.

In order to receive tuition exemption the Veteran must apply to the Department of Education. This procedure must be followed: (1) Send in a photostat of your DD 214 form to the State Adjutant General, Room 184, State House, Boston, with a letter stating that you are applying for tuition exemption. They in turn will send you a form showing verification. (2) Then you must have a verified letter from your school's Veterans Office (Mr. Edward Elias) stating that you are enrolled in the college. (3) The statements from the institution and Adjutant General together with the veteran's present address should be sent to the Commissioner of Education, c/o Miss Mary McKay, 182 Tremont Street, Boston. (4) The Department of Education will send a certificate of exemption to the student. (5) The student will turn the certificate into the Student Payments office. Tuition exemption is issued only upon receipt of the Certificate of Exemption.

Paris Talks Peace As Men Die

by John McCarthy

After months of unproductive meetings, it appears that the future of the Paris Peace Talks is at best shaky. The administration views the talks as both productive and "promising", but nothing could be further from the truth. Perhaps the talks have somewhat lessened the political strain in the U.S., but unfortunately the negotiations have limited themselves to the organizational stages.

The Communists capitalized on this (concession for peace) and now view them as a military as well as a moral victory.

In March of 1968 North Vietnam suffered extensive damage to its industry and transportation. The North Vietnamese, fearing continued destruction, sought refuge from the unyielding bombardment. Some went from the major bombing areas. But on March 31 President Johnson made his startling announcement that he would neither seek nor accept the Presidency in 1969. The second thrust of his speech was for a 90% bombing halt over North Vietnam and an offer for peace talks.

This announcement came as a near miracle to Ho Chi Minh. Realizing the potentialities of agreement, Ho leaped at the opportunity. By this move North Vietnam solved several burning issues. First, the destructive power of American bombing would essentially cease. Second, the civilians of North Vietnam would no longer be under the constant strain of a nagging war. Naturally this regained to the dictatorship of Ho Chi Minh some of the popular support which he had lost previously.

Whether the United States was naive enough to believe that North Vietnam would not seize upon the peace proceedings to rebuild and revitalize their forces is hard to say. Unoubtedly all the U.S. was really concerned with was a clever victory through propaganda, by showing the world that we wanted peace and hoping to point out that the Reds didn't care for such action. Hanoi realized this motive and ingeniously combatted it in the announcement of the Paris Peace Talks. After proposing the site of Paris and the date of May 10 for the initial confrontation

tion, unknown to President Johnson the news was quickly spread in Europe - before the announcement was made in the U.S.

Johnson, realizing he had been duped, quickly assembled a news conference to announce the break in the war. On his address the President attempted to stress that the war was far from over. Peace talks would be only the first step - tantalizing but not a settlement.

As the talks dragged on, the enthusiasm for the Paris negotiations generally subsided. Hanoi, realizing that the U.S. would do nearly anything for peace demanded that all U.S. "acts of war" against the North Vietnam people cease immediately. President Johnson balked - only after Hanoi had made some commitments at the peace table would he lift the continued military operations. North Vietnam, determined to win out in its demands, merely withdrew effective participation. However, thousands continued to be maimed and killed while the lines of diplomacy became

(Continued to Page 7, Col. 3)

A MODERN HOUSE OF INFORMATION

by Frank Harrington

The continuing expansion of enrollment at Bridgewater State College has indicated a new library is necessary to keep pace with the demand made upon it.

Approximately \$5,800,000 has been appropriated from the state budget for construction of the new library. Another \$750,000 has been received from the federal government.

The building will be situated between Park Ave. and Shaw Ave. with the main entrance facing Shaw Ave. It will contain approximately 172,000 square feet compared to the 152,000 square feet of the science building.

Before construction can begin, 4 houses will be moved to new locations. One house has already been

moved. Bids for the sale of the houses is being opened on Dec. 23.

The library will have 4 levels, and will eventually house 425,000 volumes compared to the 60,000 volumes in our present library. With 11 classrooms, 10 seminars and a lecture hall with a two hundred seating capacity, the usefulness of the library will be expanded considerably.

There will be approximately 30 to 40 electronic stations which will be equipped with dial-access and TV. These booths will permit students to listen and view various taped programs and lectures.

The completely air-conditioned building will have a seating capacity of 2,500.

REVIEW: "The Millionairess"

by Mark Allen Leach

The Charles Playhouse is offering its third production of the season, Shaw's "The Millionairess"; a comedy, as Shaw himself wrote, "...of humorous and curious contemporary characters such as Ben Jonson might write if he were alive now..." The comedy, in three acts, is concerned with the marital (pre- and extra) affairs, theatricality and uncommon philosophy of the wealthiest woman in England, whom, due to the impossibility of her lengthy name, we shall designate as The Lady. Shaw has drawn a delightful portrait of a vibrant, shocking (at best for 1934), bombshell of a woman.

The production at the Charles comes closest when demonstrating the exuberance, snappiness, love of the ridiculous and the high comedy of this play through its modish, yet very clear and simple set design, its sharp pacing (when it clicked) and the ability of several of the major characters. It falls short of a first rate production, however, for a number of reasons. Working from the first obvious deficiency one would have to suggest to the director, Philip Minor, that the full social significance of the comic dialogue never really emerges. This is largely a question of accent in such a play. The play is more than fun and the serious matter cannot rely solely on the obvious social implications of the play's basic outline. This point becomes, unfortunately, academic in relation to more immediate sophomoric in the production.

At one time or another nearly all of the actors stumbled or jumped on a line. Whether the problem stems from lack of concentration on the point of the actions or simply not being ready for opening night, the effect is the same, i.e., the mediocrity of a large portion of the actors' performances and the utter poverty of the general actors in particular.

Barbara Caruso, the lady, is happily an exception (albeit, not an unqualified exception). She is continually growing in the course of the entertainment. Exact, direct, grandiose marital and with a ferocious voice she has and uses the physical equipment demanded for the part. One feels, however, that she is capable of producing more and one knows that the characterization demands it. Although Miss Caruso gives a fine, and by comparison to the rest of the cast, an excellent performance she never really becomes the awe-inspiring natural catastrophe the Lady often shows herself to be.

The part of the husband, an amateur boxing and tennis champ, is Shaw's weakest character. But not only is it not much of a part, Peter Coffeen, as Alistair Fitzfasser, is not much of a player. The audience can only take the Lady's word for it that Alistair was capable of animal excitement. Watching Mr.

Coffeen convinced me that Alistair could be T.K.O.'d by this shadow and set his own racket. I hope this was not the intended response just as much as I was embarrassed for Mr. Coffeen.

Tom Lacy, on the other hand, as the lady's culinary oriented lover is quite adequate and often provokes the best laughter from the audience. In voice and physique Lacy is well suited for the part, but beyond that he can also deliver a comic line and is polite enough to stay in the character when his mouth is shut (or rather in Blandiblend's case usually open from a combination of double-chin and astonishment at what he hears.) If Mr. Lacy will forgive me, he was excellently cute, pudgy and stodgy.

The most even of the convincing performances were given by the two supporting players, Robert Mobesly and Joy Mills. Mobesly as the lady's solicitor and general arbiter of the ridiculous situations always remained sophisticated and charming. Mobesly seemed the controlling agent in each of his scenes as actor as well as arbiter. Miss Mills, as the husband's mistress "seedy stockings" was a perfect complement to the lady's equally arresting in her confidence in getting what she wants even though she in contrast to the millionairess "has no will at all." Her several scenes with Miss Caruso were particularly effective and complimentary to the ability of both.

Kermot Brown played two small roles most remarkable for their inconsistency of execution. We first see him as an old sweat-shop boss in an excellent little vignette which aptly reminds us that everyone is not filthy rich or otherwise above it all. Laurie Gould played the fishwife in this scene, so far as I could determine viewing merely her backside for the entire scene, satisfyingly maudlin. But Mr. Brown's second part as a hotel manager, was simply boring. This may have been Mr. Brown's or Mr. Minor's intention but it seems Shaw calls for a certain impishness in the character that keeps the audience attentive while it realizes that he has nothing to say.

The final member of the company, Nicholas Kepros, as the Egyptian Doctor is, regrettably, on the same level as Mr. Coffeen's Alistair, a position criminal considering the Egyptian Doctor is an excellently funny part.

It seems it would take a peculiar bird to be fully satisfied with the Charles Theater's production of the "Millionairess". He would have to enjoy Shavian drama without knowing too much about Shaw and not too bothered with questions concerning the qualitative degrees of entertainment. However, this does certainly not preclude an enjoyable evening at the little theater on Warrendon Street.

IRON, TREE, OR WOODED --- at any rate, not true

The day is much
like a DPW petrified truth,
frozen and somehow now false,
its beauty lost in an
attempt to immortalize it.
We can never lose a day,
Or hold it longer than a day.
Retrospect defies
While the critic's second reading
Melts time's crystalline life
Like a singular snowflake
in the hand of a child, anxious for it.
Gone before we clearly see it
but, in keeping, we see it not at all.
Anonymous

PARIS TALKS ... Cont. from Pg. 6

twisted and knotted.

The United States hoped that intervention by the U.S.S.R. would hasten a Paris settlement, however, true to form she has done exactly the opposite. By the invasion of Czechoslovakia, Russia proved that she wanted the Communist ideology to engulf the world, even at the risk of total war. A lingering battle in Vietnam could greatly benefit the Soviet cause by placing a substantial drain on the economy and manpower of the United States. It is certainly worth three or four billion dollars to Russia to keep the war going. There is a second factor however, Russia would find it very difficult to operate Ho Chi Minh as a puppet. Because of this fact Russia has chosen to sit back and acknowledge any profits rather than share in the fight.

The U.S. representatives are aware that as one observer noted, "while we (U.S.) came to negotiate, the other side (Hanoi) came to accept a surrender." Hanoi's demands are simple on the surface - Communism and independence. However, underneath this unconvincing exterior lie the real goals, - military force and free infiltration into neighboring Laos, Thailand, and Cambodia.

As usual things are not as simple as they seem. The Paris talks are not just between the U.S. and Hanoi. Such factors as the National Liberation Front (Viet Cong), the South Vietnamese government and world pressure must be taken into consideration. To complicate matters further, the South Vietnamese delegation stubbornly refused to even take part in the talks. This move generally comes as no surprise. After all, why would the South Vietnamese government want to give up its security blanket? If the U.S. left Asia, the needed tax dollars would possibly go for medicine and education, not for killing. But the fact is that the money would no longer be spent in propping up the Saigon government--and that is what South Vietnam fears.

No discussion of the Paris Peace talks would be accurate without mentioning the effect of "King" Charles DeGaulle. No matter how hard the delegations try, the large proboscis of DeGaulle constantly butts in. Complaints are being heard concerning the "bugging" of the proceeding halls. Delegates are also experiencing some difficulty in travelling around Paris. It seems as if Charles must know where all his "boys" are at all times.

Recently there has been some discordance over the seating arrangement at the peace talks. Basically, the South Vietnamese government says if they did return to the talks--which they say they won't--they wouldn't sit at the same table with the NLF. And while the delegates fight over seats, men are dying.

Some people ask why we continue to participate in the worthless peace talks--why are the talks dragging on? For one reason, the talks have proved useful and convenient for the North. After all, showing up for peace talks once a week is a small price to pay for a bombing halt. Secondly, the United States is afraid to break off negotiations which would result in harmful criticism. But at least Washington no longer believes that the Communists were driven to the peace table in desperation--as Avril Harriman said, "They are in no hurry."

The future of the peace talks seems rather bleak. The U.S. strategy seems to be that of hanging on until there's a break. Both sides feel the same--there will be no real talks until there are significant military decisions. The United States has yet to break the back of the Communist offensive, perhaps the next encounter will be the last, yet maybe the war will go on for another year.

As far as I'm concerned, the United States should either firmly establish military control over all of Vietnam and conduct peace talks, or just get the hell out completely (preferably the latter). The people of the United States will not be fooled by the sham in Paris for long. Perhaps the secret negotiations between the U.S. and Hanoi will prove fruitful--I don't know. But that's the crazy thing about this war, nobody knows anything but men still die.

One thing is for sure--the United States cannot be the "Chicago Policeman" forever. Some day our idealistic aggression will have to end--let us hope it's in Paris.

STUDENT - AAUP DISCUSSION FRUITFUL

Bridgewater students got a very rare opportunity on November 28, to express their views to an appreciative audience of concerned faculty members. The occasion was a meeting of Bridgewater's chapter of the American Association of University Professors. The group invited four students whom they considered active in campus affairs to express their views on "What's Wrong with Bridgewater?" These four students were Michael Maguire, Editor-in-Chief of the COMMENT, Mrs. Susan Rump, President of Tillinghast Hall, J. Robert Mancini, Feature Editor of the COMMENT, and James Fonseca, Managing Editor of the COMMENT. Mike Maguire was elected chairman of the student group and pointed out that any opinions expressed by the students would not be expressions of "typical Bridgewater students" because by their involvement in all areas of student government and a wide range of campus activities, the four students were in reality quite untypical. The format of the discussion was for each student to present a short summary of his personal views followed by a discussion among the students and twenty-five faculty members present.

Mrs. Rump started the discussion with her views on the administration-student relationship and the total unsatisfactory situation existing in the regulations of the activities of the dorm students. She called for complete control to be turned over to the students themselves.

Jim Fonseca followed with remarks on the academic situation. He proposed a dual system for curriculum, keeping the standard, required curriculum as well as developing a more liberal, selective program for

those who wish it. He also spoke against "term papers for the sake of term papers" and proposed a community involvement program for credit.

Bob Mancini described student-faculty relations and proposed abolition of the present grading system to be replaced by some other method of more accurate evaluation that would stress learning rather than the recall-feedback type of intelligence.

Mike Maguire drew a comparison with the situation here at BSC and those at other colleges that have administration disorder. He stated that the college must get out of all aspects of our personal lives and leave both the development of curricula and the hiring, firing, and granting of tenure to faculty members to the students.

After a few summary remarks by the students, the faculty questioned them further. The faculty appeared most concerned with determining exactly what was proposed to replace the existing features of the set-up attacked by some of the students. Some of the faculty joined in advocating a complete re-evaluation of college education!! While no proposals of a concrete nature resulted from the discussion, it did give both sides a chance to express their feelings, and the atmosphere after the discussion was much lighter. The members of the COMMENT present proposed to look into general student opinion concerning the issues discussed for use in future student-faculty discussions, particularly in the area of curriculum. The whole attitude of the discussion seemed to fill quite a gap and many more like them are needed urgently.

BULLETIN ON GRADUATE STUDY

For the undergraduate thinking about advanced study, the rapidly changing and expanding world of graduate education means a wider choice of schools than would have been available a decade ago--but it also means a much more difficult choice in selecting the correct program of study.

Once the "good" schools in a discipline seemed like fixtures in some academic firmament. Now, whole new programs--most notably in the state universities--have risen to positions of excellence almost before the fact of their existence became known. The once sedate world of academia finds new programs and new status developing faster than the academic word-of-mouth can carry the word.

"While the universities have been changing in many ways, their methods of communicating with students have remained in the smoke-signal era," says Peter W. Hegener, formerly director of Career Services at Princeton University. New publisher of the Annual Guides to Graduate Study which he created, Hegener points out, "For information about graduate programs, stu-

dents have to depend chiefly on flyers about schools which are scattered across campus bulletin boards on a catch-as-catch-can basis and on the information passed along to them by their teachers."

In order to bring "a more orderly flow of information from graduate schools to undergraduate students," Hegener launched Peterson's Guides to Graduate Study in 1966. Designed as a forum for presenting graduate programs, the 1968-1969 edition of the Guides, containing information on over 13,000 graduate programs, is now available for student use in the office of Philip R. Dooley, Director of Guidance in Boyden Hall. The Guides are arranged in ten volumes covering Graduate programs in the Arts and Sciences, Biological Sciences, Business, Education, Engineering, Communication, Library and Information Sciences, Nursing and Public Health, Physical Sciences and Public Administration and International Affairs. Each volume is sub-divided into particular areas of study. The programs of study listed include those leading to both master's and doctoral degrees.

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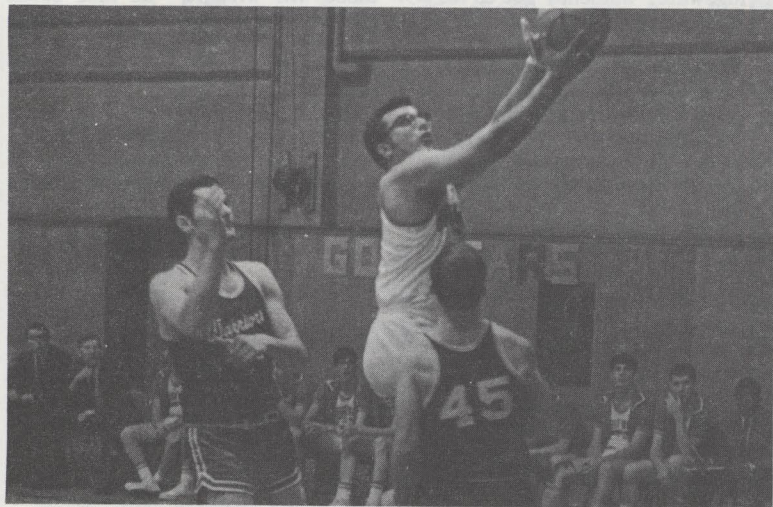
"Yellow Submarine"

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OF EVIL!

STARTS DECEMBER 20th FOR CHRISTMAS

SPEAKING OF SPORTS

HOOPSTERS ROLL TO STRONG 2-1 START



BRUCE SYLVA GOES UP!



BARRY FITZPATRICK GOES UP!



TOM MORRIS GOES UP!

The B.S.C. basketball team opened their season on the right foot Monday night, Dec. 2, by defeating Salem State College in a hard fought double overtime contest. John Monterio and Mark Conserva kept the Bears within fighting reach of the taller Salem club in the first half with their outside shooting, but the Bridgewater play was not overly impressive. The Witches led at half time by 5 points. The second half began with the Bears sliding even deeper into the hole as Salem built up a 12 point lead. Then the Bears exploded, scrambling all over the court in their full court defensive press. Bruce Silva came off the bench and dominated the back-

boards. With Conserva and Sam Mitchell hitting consistently to wreck the Salem defense, Monterio put the Bears ahead by 2 with 12 seconds to go. Salem tied the game in regulation time and led by 2 with 5 seconds to play in the initial overtime period.

Mitchell then sank a 15 footer to send the fray into another 5 minute period. Bridgewater outscored the Witches this time by 7 points, thanks largely to Monterio and Conserva, Silva and Jim Carr giving double figure scoring.

The S.M.T.L. Corsairs handed the Bears their first defeat of the young season at the New Bedford gym on Wed., Dec. 4. The much taller

Corsairs completely dominated the first half as Bridgewater played uninspired ball, being unable to find both the basket and any continuity to their offense. The second half began with the Bears down by 17 big points, 46-29. As in the Salem game the Bears showed their catch-up ability by using their pressure defense and fast break.

Alert ball hawking by John Monterio and Barry Fitzpatrick, plus a fine effort off the boards by Bruce Silva and Tom Morris, finally tied the game, to the dismay of the partisan crowd. However, fouls proved costly as S.M.T.L. hoopmen converted 4 foul shots in the waning moments of the game, which in the

end provided the 2 point advantage, 78-76, for the Corsairs. It was a tough loss for Bridgewater, who showed that their speed and hustle can offset the "big man" they lack. Monterio and Silva led Bridgewater with 26 and 17 points respectively, while Fitzpatrick added 11. Incidentally, Bridgewater meets S.M.T.L. again the next time at Kelly gym.

Bridgewater ended up in the winner's circle by defeating Eastern Connecticut State College 85-74 in the Bears home opener. Captain Tom Morris was high man for the Bears scoring 20 points while grabbing 14 rebounds. Bruce Silva tossed in 18 points.

Bridgewater does not have the

"big man" that all coaches hope to have. The tallest man, Tom Morris, is only 6'3". What they lack in height they make up for in speed and hustle. Guards John Monterio and Barry Fitzpatrick are usually the fastest men on the court. When John isn't shooting he's setting up a basket with his excellent ball handling and passing.

The "Bears" have a tough week ahead of them. They travel Wed. to play arch rival Stonehill and host Quinnipiac Friday night. Stonehill is 1-1 on the season beating St. Anselm's while losing to Fairfield.

by Jim Carr

HOCKEY TEAM HAS SLOW START

by Jim Rosa

As of right now, the Bridgewater Hockey team has manpower and a coach, but not much more. The relatively new hockey team has been running into many small problems which have bogged down their progress this year.

The first problem is equipment. At this time the team has no equipment except for the football practice jerseys given to the team by football coach Mazzaferro, and their own personal equipment. It will cost the team about \$45 a man to outfit the team and this is not including things like sticks, pucks, tape and others. This is money the team doesn't have. As of Dec. 9, Coach Swenson was still waiting to hear from Dean Jr. College who have just dropped hockey. If an agreement can be reached with them we may be able to pick up equipment at less of an expense to the school.

As far as the new rink in Brockton goes, it is all finished but there is a mix-up in the icemaking and as of Dec. 5, the icemaking will be held up two to three more weeks. When the ice is ready our skaters will have the ice for practice on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

But Coach Swenson says that is important that the team starts skating soon and he stressed to the skaters that they start skating soon.

Seventeen students initially signed up for the team and Coach Swenson knows of another 7 or so who are interested in the team. This will be a good size team but there is an overabundance of goalies with 5 now on the team.

There is a tentative schedule for the season with a group of Jr. Colleges with the hope of joining a league next year.

Any notices concerning the team will be posted in the Science Building on the first floor across from the audio-visual room.

VALLEY BOYS TAKE INTRAMURAL CROWN

by Scott Bennett

Intramural football is now over and the Valley Boys ran away with the crown this year. Revenge is still hoped for by the members of the other teams, however, because intramural basketball is now underway, and the Valley Boys are hoping to take another intramural crown.

This year's season should have all the intense competition of last year's and then some. There are 27 teams divided into three divisions. The winners of each division will have a playoff and the championship will be decided among them about the end of February. The three divisions are the Capital, the Coastal, and the Century, and the teams to watch are the Valley Boys and the Sigs II in the Capital, the New Spare Fires and McKay's Hoopsters in the Coastal, and the Sigs II and the E.S.M.F. in the Century.

The foul shooting tournament was held on November 25 and 26, and nine people qualified for the finals. They are: P. Sullivan, P. Healy, J. Panesis, R. Jamison, E. Bielawa, J. Duffy, D. Sullivan, D. Keefe, and T. Paddock. Terry Paddock got 24 out of 25 in the finals to take the championship and the trophy.

Lately more and more students seems to be taking advantage of the pool and gyms at night. Many men are using the pool now to play a new game that vaguely resembles water polo. The most descriptive name for it so far seems to be "Water-kill" for it so far seems to be "Water Kill."

WRA Constitution

The constitution has been revised by the executive board. The revised constitution will be posted on all WRA bulletin boards in the dormitories and commuters lounges and in the ad building. This constitution is for the women of the college and must be ratified or changed by them. Please read the constitution and let us know your suggestions for improvement.

WRA is your organization!
Be an active member!
Vote, Wed. Dec. 18th, 1968
in the Rotunda!

BRIDGEWATER REMEMBERS MARTY RIZZO

by Greg Lee

Marty Rizzo has been dead for five years, now. It is fitting that we stop for a moment on the fifth anniversary of his death, and consider the ideals which he personified both in his living and his death.

The ALPHA for 1964, the year before he was to have graduated, summed up those ideals in their memorial, and we hardly feel that we can say it any better.

THE COMMENT pauses to remember:

Martin T. Rizzo

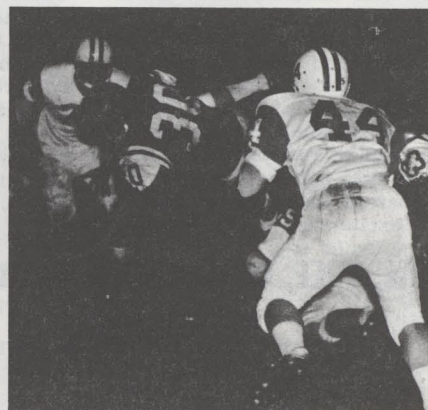


• "I realize the position of the seniors. Next year will be my last homecoming game. I will want a victory. So tomorrow, the juniors are going out to win the game for the seniors."

• The cold, rainy day of November 9, 1963 will be forever embedded in our minds and hearts. On this day, in an effort to spring a teammate loose on a punt return, Marty Rizzo lowered his shoulder and threw a fine block and, as a result, fell to the ground seriously injured. For nine weeks, Marty struggled valiantly; he died on January 11, 1964. His foremost element for success was to give of himself one hundred and one percent. He gave exactly that on the gridiron and from his hospital bed. His victory was that of a lasting spirit. Marty's love of life, his aggressive attitude, and his pleasant smile are but a few of his endowments left for his fellow students. His coaches, teammates, and classmates will always recall the quality of leadership, the will to win, and the desire to excel that Marty possessed. To the final seconds of his life, Marty exemplified an ideal: *He never knew what it was to quit.*



Marty Rizzo (30) sweeps right end against Bridgeport.



Marty Rizzo (30) dives forward for an extra against Bridgeport.

Each year the Martin Rizzo Scholarship Fund Committee sponsors an event to fund the Martin Rizzo Memorial Scholarship. This year, the Committee is sponsoring a Student-Faculty Basketball game. The specific dates for the game will

be announced later. The money obtained from this benefit game will be used to fund scholarships of \$200.00 to any male Junior who (1) is interested in, but not necessarily a participant in sports; (2) universally popular with the students; and

(3) clearly determined to be academically successful. There is no better way to remember one of the finest athletes and one of the finest men to attend this college in recent years.

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